

## NATIVE AMERICAN.

Instead of any remarks of our own on this excellent institution, at its late exhibition, we adopt the following, from the National Intelligencer:

**COLUMBIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—AUTUMNAL EXHIBITION.**—Wednesday last, being the day appointed by the Society for holding their autumnal exhibition at the City Hall, a great number of ladies and gentlemen from Georgetown, Alexandria, and the neighboring counties attended, as well as our own citizens, to witness the display of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables which were brought in for exhibition. Although the present season has not been propitious, although the peach season has entirely gone by, although the exhibition was got up at short notice, the display was certainly a very gratifying one, reflecting much credit upon the Committee of Arrangements and the ladies who contributed so many fine specimens, and who kindly undertook to aid the committee in making the arrangements as interesting and attractive as possible. Nor indeed should we be unmindful of the aid which the committee derived from the professional florists and practical gardeners of this city and its vicinity, as well as from several other respectable citizens, who materially added to the display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables from their own private collections. We shall not attempt, in the present article, to enumerate all the various specimens which were presented at this exhibition. That duty will be performed hereafter by the officers of the Society. It only remains for us briefly to notice some of the most prominent beauties of the exhibition as they passed under our own observation.

To that excellent and indefatigable florist, Mr. Wm. Buist, who had charge of the arrangements in the room, the Society appeared to us to be largely and principally indebted for a numerous and brilliant display of dahlias, several very large and beautiful bouquets of pyramidal shape, and some of the most rare and extraordinary plants which Nature has ever brought forth. Of the latter, one specimen alone, which attracted the attention of every spectator, (*the Pitcher Plant*), was a rich treat to the eye of every scientific person as well as to the admirers of Nature in general.

A pyramid of large size from Mrs. W. S. Nichols, of Georgetown; another, consisting of the choicest flowers of the season, from the Hon. Mr. Fox, and made by his gardener, Mr. Benj. Allen, challenged general admiration.

Of fruits and vegetables there was a more scanty display than during former seasons; but such as were exhibited last Wednesday appeared to be of the first order. From the garden of Mrs. Seaton were grapes, pears, filberts, and potatoes of extraordinary quality. From the vines of Mr. Adam Lindsay, General Towson, and Mr. Shoemaker, of Georgetown, were ample trays of the finest Catawba and Isabella grapes. Mr. John A. Smith and Mr. Naylor contributed largely to the department of fruits and vegetables. Mr. Smith sent in a variety of remarkably fine apples. Mr. Naylor and Mr. Wiltberger exhibited some noble and curious specimens of beets, carrots, potatoes, &c. Mr. John Pearce exhibited, from the garden of Mr. Blagden, several fine products consisting of beets and vegetable marrow. Of the latter, an extraordinary specimen raised on the farm of Mr. Boyle at Tenallytown attracted much attention.

Mr. Pierce, of Linnean Hill, exhibited several handsome bouquets of Dahlias and other beautiful flowers, all of which bore evidence of his professional skill and industry.

Mr. Adam Lindsay, the father of the Society, remained during the whole day and at night until the close of the exhibition. His potatoes and turnips were extraordinary specimens. Mr. Lindsay also exhibited several vases, consisting of beautiful native flowers. He also exhibited and distributed with a liberal hand, an abundance of superior garden grapes, raised in his ample vineyard in the eastern portion of this city.

Upon the whole, this Autumnal Exhibition gave general satisfaction. The great number of visitors, particularly after candle-light, bore ample testimony to the excellence and utility of the institution, as well as to the interest which the public take in its welfare and prosperity. It was, however, to be regretted that a more spacious room could not be obtained for the exhibition, as during the evening the pressure was very great, and the heat almost intolerable.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 5, 1849.

A meeting of the residents of that part of the city termed the "Island," was held at the school-house, corner of Maryland avenue and Tenth street, when, Mr. William Lloyd was called to the Chair, and William Cooper, Jr. appointed Secretary.

Mr. W. W. Stewart offered the following resolutions, which were read and adopted: Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of corresponding with the several Fire Insurance Companies of this city, to ascertain what assistance they are willing to grant us. Messrs. W. W. Stewart, W. Cooper, Jr. and J. E. Crown were appointed.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to petition the City Councils to aid us by a donation of money, and give us the choice of the several engines belonging to the Corporation not now in use. Messrs. W. A. Bradley, H. Queen, and W. W. Stewart were appointed.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the Company, at its next meeting. Messrs. J. W. Martin, J. Drummond, W. M. Morrison, James D. Thumler, and W. Cooper, Jr. were appointed—to which the Chairman of this meeting was added.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns it will adjourn to meet again at this school-room on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Jaudon, it is said, will return to England in the course of three or four weeks.

**Outrage.**—On the 10th of September, says the Boston Atlas, a great outrage was committed at Chippewa, within the British dominions, on Dr. Page, of Virginia, and the party with whom he was travelling. Shortly after the Americans landed, with their colored servants, the hotel to which they went was surrounded by black troops, which had collected for the avowed purpose of carrying off the servants of the American gentlemen. They were rude and menacing in language and manner, causing great alarm to the ladies. No white military officer could be found, but a lieutenant, who said that his men were in a state of mutiny, and that he could not control them, by the name of Swan, but he refused to interfere. After some hours, a company of the 93d, or Highland regiment, was marched to the relief of the Americans, from a distance of two or three miles. When this company made its appearance, the mutineers retired to their barracks. No means were adopted to punish them, nor any apology offered to the injured party. These facts we have just received from the lips of Dr. Page, who is now in this city.—*Balt. Clipper.*

**Another lot of Voters.**—We observe by recent accounts that "fourteen thousand German emigrants have arrived at New York, since the 2d of March, and proceeded to the West to settle on lands purchased by them." Here then is another squad of voters—"all ready to participate in our coming fall election." Out of these fourteen thousand emigrants, probably one third are males who have reached the age of 21 years, and upwards—consequently they may be considered as among our "adopted citizens"—beings who know about as much of the rights, claims and responsibilities of American citizens, as any other horde of wandering outcasts of earth. Votes will be put into their hands and polled; while the character, the pretensions, and even the very name of the candidate for whom they vote, will be matters either unknown, or to them comparatively of small importance. We care not with what party their efforts may become united—we care not for whom they vote, but we do care for the interest of our beloved country, and our voice shall be heard as often as a warning tone is necessary to awaken the public mind to a sense of the danger which usurpation and tyranny threaten us at the hands of these intruders. Coming to us as they do, outcasts from a monarchial fiction, with its principles indelibly impressed upon their hearts, and its corruption stamped in deep, dark characters upon their natures—how, we ask, can it be possible for them to sustain the mighty responsibilities resting upon them as citizens of an enlightened republic, in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon them as free electors? In common with thousands of vagrants from other portions of Europe, who from year to year are continually swarming upon our shores, as the locusts gathering upon the land of Egypt, they have claims upon our hospitality, but they ought not to be allowed to invade our rights.

When we look with an impartial eye upon the war of arguments which is leading down every political journal in our country, and find it, as we do, but a mere scrambling for a power which when gained, is too often prostituted to the debased claims of personal aggrandizement, we cannot wonder that foreign paupers are seized upon and dragged to the ballot-box like beasts to the slaughter—we cannot wonder when amid the rush and whirlwind of a great excitement, and we which the watchword "party" alone is heard, that the very barriers of freedom should be totter, and principle be forgotten! And, thus considering the motives of many of those who throw themselves upon the issue of this great strife, we tremble for liberties too dearly bought to be thusily sacrificed for the dom impending is black as midnight, and—*we need against and cursed!* A work of regeneration, then, must commence, and it must commence soon. The privileges which justly belong to the native American only, should even now be wrested from the hands of foreigners, and our country ever be sustained by the efforts of the sons of those who paid for it with their blood. "Patriotism" must become something more than a by-word, a mockery; and "love of country" elsewhere be known than among the glorious annals of the past.—*New England Review.*

**Baltimore City Court.**—The only business that was done in the Court was the naturalization of a number of foreigners, in order to become voters; and several witnesses to go before the Grand Jury.—*Balt. Clip.* Oct. 8.

We have received the following letter from a correspondent, which we give without comment, and do not vouch for the authenticity of the state made, although in perfect keeping with the former conduct of the person therein mentioned. It must pass for what it is worth. If the writer will call at our office and give us facts to substantiate what he has stated, we will then endorse it, and make it our own—not otherwise. The present is a departure from our general rule, not a notice communications of this kind, unless respectfully vouched for. The communication, however, appears to carry conviction on the face of it.—*Am. Mor. News.*

Mr. Burton.—For the consolation of the few true spirited Americans who were overawed by the foreign audience packed in the Park theatre to receive Wood, the singer, on Thursday evening, I have the pleasure of informing them that Wood, while in Philadelphia a few days since, vividly traduced the American people in the presence of Mr. Burton, who related the occurrence to a gentleman in this city, and commented on it in the Independent strain it deserved. If the New Yorkers will take a vulgar bully to their bosoms, after having been time and again cursed and shuddered by him in public and private, I for one am content. My enemy, at least, shall not go to pamper a foreign mercenary who blackguards those that befriended him. JACOB.

**Wisconsin Tobacco.**—The experiment of raising tobacco in Wisconsin territory, has been this season, and succeeded beyond expectation.

**Union of the Canadas.**—Among the provisions of the bill for uniting the Canadas, which recently passed the British Parliament, are the following:

A Governor General, to be appointed by the Crown, with a salary of £7000, and a Lieutenant Governor with a salary of £1000. The aggregate salaries on the civil list amount to £75,060, including Judges, Attorneys, Secretaries, Inspectors, Executive Council, &c. The Legislature will consist as heretofore, of a Council and House of Assembly; the only change being that one Legislature will have jurisdiction over both Provinces. The members of the Council are appointed by the Crown; the House is elected by the people. A property qualification is requisite to constitute a voter; no one is eligible to a seat in the House unless he is possessed of a freehold estate of the value of five hundred pounds over and above all charges and incumbrances. The Governor General has the power to veto any act of the Legislature; any act passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor is to be transmitted to England, subject to the inspection of the Queen, and may be vetoed any time within two years.

**DEDICATION OF THE OLD FELLOWS HALL.**—This beautiful structure was dedicated on the 24th, with the appropriate ceremonies appertaining to the Order. The brethren turned out in large numbers, and made a most imposing display. Previous to the Address, two new and splendid banners were presented to the Lodge and Encampment, by Miss Laura A. Bagley, in behalf of the ladies of Portsmouth, with some very appropriate remarks; the banners were received by Jno. B. Davis, Esq., who made a happy acknowledgment on the part of the fraternity, for the splendid gifts. After this ceremony, the procession moved to the Methodist church, to hear the Address by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, of Richmond. Of this magnificent performance we can hardly speak in too exalted terms of eulogy. The great principles of the Order, Charity, Mutual Relief, "Friendship, Love, and Truth," were portrayed in the most glowing terms of which our language is capable of expressing. Many a manly cheek was wet during the thrillingly eloquent appeals of the highly gifted orator. It was universally acknowledged to be a masterly effort, and won new laurels for the youthful brow of this able champion of human progress.—*Portsmouth (Va.) Old Dominion.*

**A BANK WORTH HAVING.**—It is a cry often heard in these times, that banks won't discount. We know a bank whose vault is well stored with the richest treasures, which is open to all who are disposed to apply, and which, through all the pressure, has been as ready to discount as in the most prosperous time. Gentle reader! if you are content to quit speculation, and willing simply to make your mark, you can be accommodated. This bank has a perpetual charter, and is known as the Grand Bank of Terra Firma; an entrance may be found upon the sunny side of most of our hills.

Its keys, which you must grasp without gloves, are the plough, the spade, and the hoe. The only security it requires is industry, endorsed by temperance, and it seldom offers any thing but substantial currency. Those who have made themselves lean by complaining of hard times and the scarcity of money, need only try one experiment, and the sooner they take the responsibility the better. Application should be made early in the season.

**Crops.**—From every point we learn that corn, oats, roots and grass are in abundance. We suggest the propriety of taking good care of the crop—there may be little or nothing raised another year.—Cotton, in Tennessee, has mostly run into stocks and leaves. In a few fields we have examined, there are remarkably few bolls. We were raised in the cotton field, and we are certain that cotton in this country is too uncertain; and we do sincerely wish that farmers would turn their attention to something more sure.—*Nash. Agriculturist.*

**Important Decision.**—It has been lately decided in the Parish court of New Orleans, that so much of the last will and testament of the late Alexander Milne as relates to the \$100,000 bequeathed to his native city of Fochabers, in Scotland, is contrary to the laws of Louisiana. The Duke of Richmond who is the feudal Lord of the city of Fochabers, made application to said court in due form for the change. The heirs and other legatees of Mr. Milne set up an opposition to the applicant, and quoted the 1477 article of the civil code, which appears conclusive on this point. On comparing this article of the code with the law of Scotland, Judge Bernardez very justly decided that the Duke of Richmond cannot inherit the \$100,000 left by Mr. Milne to the city of Fochabers. The Louisiana code says: "Donations inter vivos and mortis causa, may be made in favor of a stranger, when the laws of his country do not prohibit similar dispositions from being made in favor of a citizen of this nation."

Now, in Scotland, such "donations" can be made to none but a subject of Queen Victoria, and it is evident that it was the design of the code to pay back such countries in their own coin. There is no other way of dealing with certain antiquated stipendies of what is called the "Common Law." If an American cannot inherit property in England or Scotland, in the name of all that is just, why should an Englishman or Scotchman inherit property in the United States.—*Lafayette (La.) Gazette.*

**Tobacco Trade.**—The Baltimore market for this article has been brisk for a considerable time past, and during the present week, as will be seen by our weekly report in another column, has been quite animated. The weekly inspections have averaged about 1000 hogsheds for some months back, and this week they reach 1524 hogsheds. Notwithstanding these unusual supplies, prices have been well sustained, and no stocks of moment have accumulated in the public warehouse on planters' account. It affords us pleasure to be able to state that Baltimore maintains so well its reputation as the best tobacco market on the Atlantic coast.—*American.*

**American Steam Ships.**—Two large steam frigates are now constructing in this city for the Spanish Government, the engines for which are in preparation at the Novelty Works, and the hulls at the yard of Messrs. Bell & Brown. A large steam frigate for the Russian Government is also in course of construction under the charge of Mr. Schuyler. These facts are honorable to American enterprise and skill.—*Boston Courier.*

It is estimated that the equestrian statue of Washington, projected by the Philadelphiaans, will cost \$50,000 when completed. The base of the pedestal is designed to be constructed of New England granite, and thirteen steps, emblematical of the first Confederate States, of Pennsylvania marble. The embellishments on the pedestal will illustrate four of the most prominent scenes in the life of Washington. It will be an honor to the public spirit and patriotism of the city of Penn.—*Id.*

**The Mormons.**—The Quincy Whig states that Gov. Boggs has agreed to comply with the requisition of Gov. Carlin of Illinois, for the delivery of the persons concerned in outrages upon certain Mormon citizens of Illinois, at Tully. And that in like manner, governor Boggs has demanded, and Gov. Carlin has agreed to deliver up, Joseph Smith, Jr. and Sidney Rigdon, as runaway criminals from Missouri.

**Take care of your Feet.**—The circumstances in which wet feet and cold feet are most apt to cause disease, are when the person remains inactive, and where, consequently, there is nothing to counterbalance the unequal flow of blood which then takes place towards the internal parts; for it is well known that a person in ordinary health may walk about or work in the open air with wet feet for hours together without any injury, provided he put on dry stockings and shoes immediately on coming home. It is, therefore, not the mere state of wetness that causes the evil, but the check to perspiration, and the unequal distribution of the blood to which the accompanying coldness gives rise.—*Combe.*

**ARMY AND NAVY OF EUROPE.**—The following is the strength of the armies of Europe actually kept up, with the number of vessels of war:

	Men.	Vessels of war.
England,	114,000	650
Russia,	668,000	379
France,	330,000	300
Austria,	297,000	4
Prussia,	167,000	6
Holland,	73,000	18
Spain,	70,000	0
Belgium,	50,000	0
Sweden,	40,000	7
Denmark,	38,000	4
Naples,	30,000	2
Sardinia,	80,000	8
Norway,	23,000	0
Greece,	10,000	3
States of the Pope,	9,000	9
Portugal, not known.		
Hanover,	16,000	1
Bavaria,	40,000	0
Saxony,	12,000	0
Wurtemberg,	18,000	0

**Trade between Great Britain and France.** In a return published by order of the house of commons, among the details of the imports into England from France, we find the following:

Apples, 20,651 pounds sterling.  
Cloves, 27,069 in number.  
834,163 in number.  
Artificial flowers, 20,993 pounds sterling.  
Gloves, 1,007,889 pairs.  
Human hair, 3,063 pounds sterling.  
John Bull sends back for such things steam engines, coal, iron, steel, hardware, &c.

**CANALS.—Union of the Danube and the Rhine.**—The grand project frequently contemplated by Napoleon, of uniting the Rhine and the Danube by a canal, is nearly accomplished. The works will bring it this year from Bamberg to Nuremberg, and the whole length will be finished in 1842. A portion of the line will be opened next year.

**Coffee Trade.**—We learn from Lyford's Commercial Journal that there were imported into Baltimore direct from foreign ports, 55,673 bags of coffee during the months of June, July and August, say upwards of fifteen million pounds, value \$1,240,000. And yet the stock on hand last week was only 6,400 bags.

**Steam Ships.**—Mr. Holmes, an Englishman, who has devoted much time to the study of improving the construction of steam ships, says, so great is the reduction of cost in both the construction and working of steam ships by increasing the size, that we may, within a short period, expect to see vessels of at least ten thousand tons, (four times the size of a first rate man-of-war,) working on the principal lines of communication.

**Hogs.**—A Cincinnati paper says that four hundred miles of hogs were killed in that city the last year.

**THE OREGON.**—It is time that the question of jurisdiction over the Oregon territory, now mooted by the English and this government, were examined and the facts clearly ascertained and settled, whether we are entitled to that country, as is generally believed, or whether the English can claim it according to the law of nations. The longer that the adjustment of this question is delayed, the more difficult it will be to come to an amicable settlement. The Hudson Bay company already act as if the whole of the country west of the Rocky Mountains belonged to Great Britain, to the great detriment of American citizens, who are engaged in similar undertakings, and struggling with difficulties thus thrown in their way.—*Mer. Jour.*

The St. Louis Gazette says that the value of the furs and peltries obtained by the American Fur company, the last year, consisting of beaver, buffalo, otter, deer skins, &c., is about \$250,000. Their operations have been much circumscribed recently, on the west, by the Hudson Bay company, who possesses the great advantage of introducing the goods required for carrying on the trade, free of duty. In the Rocky Mountain expedition undertaken two or three years since, by the American Fur company, they sustained a loss of \$80,000, being unable to compete with the Hudson Bay company, for the reason above stated. The branch of the latter company, in the Colombia, has obtained the present season about one hundred packs of beaver, worth at least \$40,000, two-thirds of which has been taken on the territory claimed by the United States. With this competition, the American Fur company have found it necessary to confine their trade to the Missouri river and its tributaries, leaving the uncontrolled possession of the Rocky Mountains and the Oregon territory to the English company.

We learn from the Gazette that the Hudson Bay company now extend their trade on this side of the mountains, even to within fifteen days travel of the city of St. Louis—and many of the fur hunters, who were formerly in the service of the Americans, have found it necessary to apply for employment to the British company. The editor for their says that he should not be surprised to find within a year or two, that Great Britain lays claim to some three or four of the western counties of Missouri, as they now claim a portion of the state of Maine.

**Fur Trade.**—Statement of skins sold by the Hudson's Bay Fur company, for four years, commencing with December, 1834.

	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Beaver	93,288	78,908	46,063	82,927
Marten	61,490	61,005	52,749	156,118
Otter	22,303	15,487	8,432	15,934
Fox, silver cross	1,064	910	471	2,147
Do. other sorts	8,876	8,701	1,924	822,861
Muskrat	619,192	1,111,616	169,906	738,549
Must. rat	7,457	4,127	1,715	8,763
Beaver	491			
Furmine	5,296	2,479	1,327	6,115
Fisher	14,255	9,990	3,762	31,887
Lynx	23,100	17,809	12,218	27,150
Mink	8,484	3,722	307	7,031
Badger	1,009	608	201	754
Swan	8,913	4,703	12	6,600
Raccoon	713	622	99	585

**Anthracite Iron.**—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter written by an iron master, dated Crane Iron Works, Sept. 14th, 1840.

"There is a very important fact connected with the manufacture of iron, with anthracite coal. The coal used for a ton of iron does not exceed 27 cwt. from the pigs, to finished bars, and the waste per ton from the pigs to bars is only 1 cwt. in puddling and 1 1/2 cwt. in rolling, whereas with bituminous coal the loss is 3 cwt. in puddling and 4 1/2 cwt. in rolling. At the Boonton work, on the Morris canal in New Jersey, they state from actual experiment, that the saving in the yield of iron, pays for all the coal used, (their works being over 100 miles from the anthracite coal mines, by canal.)—They also say, that they can make bar iron with anthracite coal full 30 per cent. cheaper, than with bituminous coal. [*Phila. Com. List.*]

A friend exhibited to us this morning a specimen of malleable iron, manufactured from the ore with anthracite coal. It is pronounced by an impartial and competent judge to be equal in all respects to any in the market. We are favored with the following extract from a letter, dated Boonton Iron Works, on the Lehigh canal above Allen town.

"I deferred answering your letter until I could try your pig iron thoroughly, with anthracite coal for the fuel, through all the processes necessary to convert it into malleable iron. This has been done, and I have had some of the pig iron puddled, by a process termed balling. The result more than equalled my expectations, and when the iron was finished, it rolled into chain iron equal in strength and finish to any malleable iron made for the navy, also into beautiful tough hoops and small rods, from which we made horse shoe nails equal in quality to those usually made from Russian iron."

A sample can be seen at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, No. 72 South Second street.—*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

## WASHINGTON CORPORATION.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1849.

The Board met. Present: Messrs. Goldborough, (President,) Barclay, Randolph, Kirkwood, Goddard, Brent, Carbery, Brady, Clarke, Dove, and Marshall.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "authorizing the purchase of A. B. McLean's wharf and certain lots in square 393, and for other purposes," was taken up, twice read, and referred to Messrs. Clarke, Marshall, and Kirkwood.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Improvements, reported a bill "making an appropriation for repairing the Centre Market house," which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Randolph, from the same committee, reported without amendment, the bill from the Board of Common Council "making an appropriation for grading and graveling D street north, from 9th to 10th streets west," and it was then read the third time and passed.

A communication was received from the Mayor, enclosing a memorial from the "Howard Institution," which having been read twice—

Mr. Brent asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled "An act to extend the time limited for the removal of the building occupied by the Howard Institution," which bill having been twice read, Mr. Randolph moved to strike out the words "forty-two," and insert "forty-one;" and the question being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Goldborough, Barclay, Randolph, Kirkwood and Goddard—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Carbery, Brady, Clarke, Dove and Marshall—6.

The bill was then read the third time and passed, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Goldborough, Barclay, Kirkwood, Brent, Carbery, Brady, Clarke, Dove, and Marshall—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Randolph and Goddard—2.

Mr. Barclay, from the Committee of Claims, reported a resolution authorizing the payment of taxes on certain lots occupied by the Washington Asylum; which was read three times and passed.

The bill from the Board of Common Council "to modify the laws of the Corporation in relation to 'licences,'" was taken up, twice read, and referred to Messrs. Kirkwood, Barclay and Clarke.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, the Board resumed the consideration of the bill from the Board of Common Council "making an appropriation for repairing the walls of the Washington Canal, and for other purposes;" and it was then read the third time and passed, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Goldborough, Barclay, Brent, Brady, Dove, and Marshall—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Randolph, Kirkwood, Goddard, Carbery, and Clarke—5.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Improvements, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition; and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Randolph, from the same committee, reported the bill from the Board of Common Council "to repair the culvert at the intersection of 12th street west and H street north, and for other purposes," without amendment, and recommended its indefinite postponement; and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Goddard presented a petition of S. Briggs—which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Kirkwood presented a petition of John Purdens; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Kirkwood presented the petition of James Towles; which was referred to the Committee on Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Kirkwood, the Board resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Claims on the petition of William Prather; and the report was then agreed to.

Mr. Barclay, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill "for the relief of Jonathan Schollfeld," which was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Marshall, from the Committee to which was referred the bill "supplementary to an act entitled an act concerning free negroes, mulattoes, and others, approved October 22, 1830," reported, by way of amendment, a substitute for the same; but, before the question was taken thereon, the bill was, on motion ordered to lie on the table.

And then the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1849.

The Board met: All the members present except Messrs. Wilson, and Bacon.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to modify the laws of the Corporation in relation to licenses," reported the same without amendment; which was agreed to, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion, the bill to regulate the sweeping of chimneys, and repealing all acts relating thereto, was taken up.

Mr. Easley moved to amend the bill by striking out wherever it occurs in the bill the words "or omit an unusual quantity of smoke;" which amendment was agreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Easley, Harkness, McDonald, Bassett, Houston, Byington, Maddox, Walker, Clark, Goddard, and Marshall—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Johnson, Stewart, Orme, Bryan, and Fulmer—5.

The bill as amended, was then read the third time and passed.

An act making an appropriation for completing the improvement of C street north, between 2d and 24 streets west," which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

A communication was received from the Mayor, enclosing a report of the Canal Commissioner of the new machine, and suggesting an additional appropriation; which was read and referred to the Committee on Canals.

Mr. Stewart presented a communication from James E. Thumler, requesting against an obstruction caused by a wooden building near the intersection of 11th and Water streets; which, with the petition presented at the last Council, was referred to the Committee on Canals.

Mr. Byington, from the Committee on Canals, to whom the Mayor's communication of this day was referred, reported a bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for cleaning out the Washington Canal," which was read three times and passed.

The bill from the Board of Aldermen, "for the preservation of springs, wells, hydrants and pumps," was taken up, twice read, and, on motion of Mr. Houston, indefinitely postponed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Easley, Orme, Harkness, Bryan, McDonald, Bassett, Houston, Byington, Maddox, Fulmer, and Bailey—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Johnson, Stewart, Walker, Clark and Crandell—5.

On motion of Mr. Houston, it was Ordered